MILLS QUITE WROTH

HE WORKS HIMSELF INTO A STEW OVER HAWAHAN AFFAIRS,

Wad Tells the Senate that the Dole Government Is an "Oligarchy Masquernding as a Republic."

GREAT EFFORT BY THE TEXAN

HE THINKS CONGRESS SHOULD LET MR. CLEVELAND ALONE,

And Doubts Its Power to Give Directions to the President-Two Recent Letters from Minister Willis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- Aside from the final debate and passage of the Nicaragua canal bill, the main interest of the day in the Senate attached to a very caustic speech by Mr. Mills, of Texas, upholding the administration policy in Hawaii and incidentally scoring the Sugar Trust. The Senate looked resplendent to-day with the great cluster of roses and lilles which rose two feet high and completely covered the desk of Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, in recognition of his return to the Senate.

After the opening exercises the resolution of Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, calling for detailed information as to the amount of sugar bounty claims was agreed to.

The Hawalian question was then taken up, and Mr. Allen addressed the Senate He urged that Minister Stevens's initial act was a flagrant violation of international law. The minister should have been promptly recalled. But this was not done The wrong had gone unimpaired and the present government was now firmly established. Mr. Allen said he did not believe in a "strong foreign policy" or in "bully" procedure, but, under existing circumstances, it was the plain duty of this government to recognize these conditions and open negotiations toward annexation.

Mr. Mills rose to make the speech on the Hawaiian question he had given notice of yesterday. There was much interest manifested and the Senator was followed with marked attention. At the outset Mr. Mills Went out of the beaten path and arraigned the sugar interest as responsible for the constant excitement over Hawaii. "It is an old story," said Mr. Mills, with great earnestness. "There is a powerful sugar interest in this country and in Hawaii. It is an interest demanding that the great power of the United States be exercised in its behalf. This interest is manifesting itwelf in the United States Senate; it demands for intervention in the affairs of Hawall. It is manifesting itself in the araignment of the President of the United Btates because he does not use the power of the United States to maintain its inter-

est in Hawali." WOULD CURB THE SENATE. Mr. Mills proceeded to lay down the proposition that the Senate was going too far

in directing the executive branch as to what use it should make of the navy or army. It was a strange doctrine, said Mr. Mills, that the legislative branch should assume the prerogative to direct another branch of the government what it should do, "If the legislative branch can call on the executive executive," declared Mr. Mills, "then it can call on the judicial branch. We will then be able to call on the chief judicial body of the country to furnish us information as to why it affirmed the legality of the legal tender act." Mr. Mills declared that if this doctrine was conceded that then the executive branch was powerless. The President can be brought to the ba of the Serate at any time to give his reasons or to direct his course. It would be a sorry moment for the American people when their executive head was thus made the creature of the Senate or the legislative branch of the government.

Mr. Mills eloquently related the manner

Mr. Mills eloquently related the manner in which the American people had greeted the Hungarian patriot, Kossuth, after he had dared to strike at the oppression surrounding him.
Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, asked if Mr

fills sought to place together Kossuth and he representatives of Queen Lilluokalani. Mr. Mills responded with warmth that the representatives who came here spoke for eople whose executive had been domi-ed by a representative of the United tes, whose government had been overthrown by conspiracy and fraud. With in-tense sarcasm, Mr. Mills read the letter of President Harrison to Queen Liliuokalani when Minister Stevens was accredited to when Minister Stevens was accredited to Hawaii. The Senator commented as he proceeded with the letter. This was at a time, said he, when the Queen was still supreme. She was seeking to protect her own native people against the corporate greed seeking to get possession of the great sugar lands of Hawaii. But the sugar trust wanted the land, too, and they were more powerful than Iali was," declared Mr. Mills, with such force that the paraphrase of the Queen's name evoked only a smile.

Minister Thurston, of Hawaii, came into Minister Thurston, of Hawaii, came into the diplomatic gallery and was an inter-ested listener to the severe arraignment of the government represented by hir

A "SUGAR OLIGARCHY." Senator Mills denounced the present Hawalten government as an "ollgarchy masquetading as a republic." It was a part of the great sugar oligarchy. This was the oligarchy appealing to the United States for sympathy and support. Mr. Mills asked why a Republican administration had set a barbarous king on the throne of Samoa. "Who designated this king," said Mr. Mills. "It was the Emperor William of Germany, Queen Victoria of England and Benjamin Harrison of the United States."

Mr. Mills read from the New York Even-g Post to the effect that the Hawalian ands were being floated in New England. There was a spirited controversy tween Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Mills as former rose to ask what authority the Texas Senator had for the assertion he had made that New England corporations were among those greedly absorbing Ha-wailan sugar lands.

waiian sugar lands.

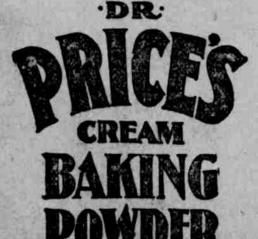
"The Sugar Trust owns the lands and New England owns 30,000 shares of that stock," declared Mr. Mills. He read in detail the investments of Claus Spreckels and others in Hawaii. The Senator said there "must be something behind this great flutter on the part of the New England Senators in behalf of Hawaii."

"I trust," interjected Mr. Aldrich, "that patriotism directs the course of the New patriotism directs the course of the New England Sengtors, as it does nine-tenths of

the American people."
"And when did you receive returns from the American people?" asked Mr. Mills.
"At the last election," responded Mr. The gallery broke out in applause at this answer and the presiding officer rapped sharply for order.

"And you received returns in 1892, also," retorted Mr. Mails, In conclusion Mr. Mills hoped he had

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Pair.



MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Yartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

shown why this resolution intended as a censure of the President should not pass. Throughout the speech of Mr. Mills the galleries were filled and he was followed with greater interest than has attended any previous Hawalian speech.

Mr. Vest then introduced a resolution independent the policy of President Cleveland dorsing the policy of President Cleveland toward Hawaii, and reciting that the course of the government should be to withhold from entangling alliances. This and the resolution under discussion went over to a subsequent day

ubsequent day. LETTERS FROM WILLIS. Further Details of the Uprising of

Hawalian Royalists. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.-In the last Hawalian mail which reached the State Department there were but two dispatches from Minister Willis, dated Jan. 5 and 11. One speaks of further immigration of Japanese coolie laborers, and the other adds details to the facts contained in the minister's telegram received from San Francisco last Monday. The first of the dispatches is dated Jan. 5, and is as fol-

"Sir-The preliminary examination in the conspiracy cases was concluded Dec. 24. Messrs. Bush, Nawahi and Crick-the last named an Englishman-were committed to await trial in February. Messrs. Weed and Tinker were discharged. There have many rumors of insurrection. of which appear to have been well fou ed. Several persons were arrested yester-day and others are under surveillance. The

community as a whole has not been dis-turbed by these events and business does not seem to have been interrupted. "The English war vessel hyacinth left port a week ago, and there is no national ship here at present. The departure of the Hyacinth had been postponed from time to time on petitions of English citizens, "New immigration companies have been formed in Japan, one of which has just re-cruited five hundred laborers who arrived yesterday on the steamer Bentala. The shipments of Japanese goods continue, averaging recently a thousand tons per

In the second letter, dated Jan. 11, Mr. Willis, after repeating the telegram he had sent describing the attempt at revolution, continues as follows:

"As reported to you in my number 79 of Jan. 5, there have been for several weeks rumors of revolt. On the 6th inst. the first actual encounter took place. A squad of government police (Hawailan) accompanied by Deputy Marshal Brown, Hon. C. L. and several others, undertook a search for arms on the premises of a half white named Bertemann, who resides on Walkiki beach, about five miles from the center of this city. The searching party was fired on by royalists secreted in a bath house near by, resulting in the wounding of several policemen and the ceath of Hon, Charles L. Carter. After more firing, the royalists retreated to the crater of an the royalists retreated to the crater of an extinct volcano, Diamond Head, from which they were the following day dislodged by the government forces. They are to-day reported to be surrounded in the adjoinountains without supplies and reduced to thirty men.

"On the morning of the 7th inst., martial law was declared, since which probably sixty citizens have been arrested. Among them are three ex-Attorney-generals and other prominent persons representing various nationalities. Many of these arrests have been, as the government officers state, precautionary. I have the assurance of the Attorney-general that the cases of the United States citizens under arrest will be promptly investigated and justly dealt

"In the telegram I have quoted the re-mark of President Dole that he was gratito take care of itself, which, if once done would most probably insure permanen peace, Similar views, as I have heretofore reported, were expressed by Minister Hatch when the Philadelphia was about to depart.
"The number of rolayists under arms was

not probably half as large as first reported; of foreigners (white) there are not half a dozen. The feeling indicated by the newsures against all involved, but thus far nothing has been done."

Cable Will Be Laid. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25 .- Hugh Craig. manager of the New Zealand Insurance Company, says the cable between Vancouver, B. C., and New Zealand, via Honolulu, will certainly be laid. He states that he has offers from would-be bidders, who will also lay a cable between Honolulu and Monterey, Cal., if an American concession can be secured.

A FATHER'S CRIME.

Killed His Two-Year-Old Girl and Put a Bullet in His Own Brain.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.-William H McGrath, aged thirty-one, of No. 1222 South Thirty-sixth street, went into the cellar of his house this morning, called to his two children, Samuel, aged six years, and Lillian, two years, who followed their father into the cellar. He sent the boy upstairs and with a revolver, shot the girl through the head, killing her instantly. McGrath then placed the weapon to his own head and sent a bullet through his brain. He was taken to a hospital where he died at 12

The little girl and her brother were playing up stairs when their father called to them to come into the cellar. They went down stairs and the boy was told to return to the kitchen. He had scarcely reached the first door when he heard two pistol shots in rapid succession. The boy called to his mother and when she went to the she found the little girl dead, her being strewn on the cellar floor. The father was still breathing, but died an hour later. Subsequent developments go to show that McGrath intended to murder show that McGrath intended to murde both children, but why he changed hi mind is a mystery. A few days ago h mind is a mystery. A few days ago he wrote a letter to a newspaper saying that he intended to murder his children and then commit suicide. The letter was given to the police and they went to McGrath's house last night, but he pronounced the letter a forgery. McGrath has been employed on the Times in the capacity of canvasser for many months and has never shown any symptoms of insanity. McGrath left a letter addressed to his wife in which left a letter addressed to his wife in which he said he feared he would become insune, and asked her to forgive him.

AN USURPER'S MESSAGE.

Governor Turney Asks an Investigation of Newspaper Charges. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 25.-The discussion of the contest bill consumed the entire day. A vote will probably be reached next Tuesday or Wednesday, Governor Turney sent in a short message to-day, recommending a committee be appointed to investigate the acts and doings of the penitentiary com-The message states that news-speakers, etc., have made charges of alleged frauds and misconduct on the part of the committee and the contractors whose bids were accepted. He recommends a speedy and full investigation.

Lexow Committee Minority Report. ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 25 .- The minority report of Senator Cantor, of the Lexow committee, which was submitted to the Senate to-day, proposes that the Mayor shall appoint the police commission and the department have power to examine into all matters affecting the department, so there shall be no recurrence of the evils found to have existed.

No Change in Idaho.

House to-day passed the concurrent resolution expressing sympathy with the silver men in the Oregon Legislature in their fight to prevent the election of a monometalist as United States Senator.

Dolph Lost Two Votes. SALEM, Ore., Jan. 25 .- In the ballot for Senator to-day Senator Dolph lost two votes. The ballot stood: Dolph, 42; Moore, 16; Hare, 10; Herman, 10; Bennett, 8; Will-

iams, 2; Lord, 3; scattering, 2. Walcott Ahend in Delaware. DOVER, Del., Jan. 25 .- One ballot in the senatorial fight was taken to-day. It resuited as follows: Higgins, 9; Walcott, 10; Massey, 4; Addicks, 6.

Failure of an Old Chicago Firm. CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The Board of Trade firm of William Young & Co., No. 237 Fifth avenue, failed to-day. The firm has been in business in Chicago for twenty-five years and up to 1880 was one of the heaviest firms here and at Milwaukee. William Young, after the announcement of the failure, said his liabilities would not be heavy but that it was impressible to estimate them. He said the fact that he was on the wrong side of the wheat market was principally responsible for the embarrassment. The firm will probably resume. The market was not seriously affected by the failure.

PREPARING FOR

MEXICO'S AMMUNITION FACTORIES RUNNING NIGHT AND DAY.

Young Men of the Capital City Forming Companies with the Purpose of Joining the Army.

NO DECLARATION YET MADE

GUATEMALA'S ANSWER TO BE CON-SIDERED BY THE CABINET TO-DAY.

Secretary Gresham Reported to Have Offered His Services as Mediator-Minister Gray at Washington.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 25 .- The War Department here is working its clerks and all employes over hours in the preparation for war. The government factories are running day and night turning out cartridges and other munitions. The young men of the city are forming into companies to join the regular army and everything looks like trouble. Minister De Leon has nothing to say to-night, though it is rumored that he has been telegraphed instructions to do all in his power to prevent Mexico declaring war. It is possible that diplomacy may yet intervene in time to save trouble between Guatemala and Mexico. The Salvadoran minister to-day is inclined to steer clear from all entanglement in the Mexican-Guartemalaen question and stated to-night that he would assume neutral grounds in case of war.

The official communication of Guatemala to the demands of Mexico over the boundary dispute was delivered at the national palace this morning. It came in on the Vera Cruz railway mail train last night, having been forwarded from Coatzacoalcos by a boat in waiting. Foreign Secretary Mariscal was engaged to-day in making a careful reading of the reply, which is very voluminous and covers many pages of closely written matter. Its contents have not as yet been made known even to the President and members of the Cabinet The document will be presented at the meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow. It is generally understood that the import of Guatemala's reply is the same as indicated in the telegram received from Mexican Minister Godoy at the time it was delivered to him by the Guatemalan government. Its tone is evasive and negative and the foreign department said that the declaration of Mexico's position may be expected inside of four or five days, by which time the reply of Guatemaia will have been considered in all its bearings. While not showing any heat over the reply of Guatemala, the Mexican authorities hold firm as ever to their position and it is very generally understood that early next week an ultimatum will be Guatemala by the corvette Zara gosa which will at once declare war on the republic unless it accepts the demands of Mexico in every particular. In any event the Zaragosa it is expected will bear a note to Minister Godoy instructing him to re-quest his passports from Guatemala. Should its answer be negative, he will be protected and landed on Mexican soil by the corvette which will then be detailed for the transportation of troops and munition of war.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR. The War Department in this capital is all activity. The entire office forces are working over hours and an unusual spirit of life and general animation is seen on every hand. The number of troops already on the frontier is 18,000 and several brigades are in readiness to be pushed to the front at a day's notice. Throughout the republic the same activities are noted and there is no doubt that Mexico could put 50,000 men on the Guatemalan frontier within a week or ten days if occasion demanded. The general health and equipment of the Mexican troops now in the South are very good and reports from the probable seat of war are that the soldiers and officers are in high spirits and anxious to push forward

it the command from headquarters.

Considerable feeling is manifested in this city over the visit to the national arms factory of a member of the Guatemalan legation in company with the Italian minister. The parties appeared at the factory without previously announcing their in-tention. Being without instructions the commander of the factory telephoned to headquarters for information. The reply was that, under existing circumstances, it would be inconvenient for the diplomates to be given admission, and while the commander was profuse in his apologies, the visitors had to go away as ignorant a they came in regard to the operations of Mexico's gun-making establishment and the figure it might cut in the near future. Trial practice has been given the range and Perse, two officers of the Mexican army. The improvements are notable and materially affect the rapidity, accuracy and general effectiveness of the cannon

That the situation has been regarded as critical is evidenced by the fact that in the Mexican arsenal at the citadel here there are now being manufactured weekly from 40,000 to 50,000 Remington cartridges, by orders from the war department. They are also engaged night and day on other work in order that all the artillery shall be ready at a moment's notice with a full supply of GRESHAM'S DISPATCH.

The United States has undertaken to play peacemaker between Mexico and Guatemala to prevent war if possible. A telegram has been received here from Secretary Gresham, expressing the hope that Guatemala and Mexico would agree between themselves upon some method of settling the dispute over the boundary, but that if this should not be possible the United States trusted the two countries would agree to submit their differences to the arbitration of some friendly nation. This communication from a na-tion with which Mexico enjoys such intimate relations has caused a profound impression on the government, and undoubt-edly accounts in part at least for the deof the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to withhold for five or six days at least the ultimatum which it was about to dispatch in much less time in answer to the note from Guatemala received to-day. It is learned the his appeal would be received in good spirit before sending it by first communicating in an unofficial manner with Minister Romero at Washington.

A dispatch from Salina Cruz says: It is reported here that arrangements are being quietly made by the Mexican war authorities for the Guatemalan invasion as soon as hostilities are declared. The theory is that the armed corvette Zaragosa, the gun-boat Oaxaca and all the Mexican boats on the Pacific coast will be employed in landing troops at San Jose, Guatemala, or at some other convenient place. Immediately on landing the forces will be pushed ator to-day resulted in no change. The bellot for Sentoward the capital, which lies only about naturally expected the hard fighting will occur. At the same time the famed Mexican rural forces will be ready to start from the various points on the border nov occupied by Mexican troops and cavalry, and will sweep through the country like a whirlwind. The rurals will aim to clear up things as they go and be on hand and ready to co-operate with the sea forces by ready to co-operate with the sea forces by the time they have arrived before the city of Guatemala. The artillery and other heavy guns will be shipped by sea, and as the Guatemalans will probably do all in their power to prevent a landing of the Mexican forces, it is evident that the artillery mounted on the Mexican ships and that designed for besleging service will be immediately brought into piay. In this event as there are several good landing places along the Guatemalan coast, there will be no difficulty in eluding the enemy should opposition be made at the regular harbor. The Guatemalan forces are altogether too small to put up a good fight at more than one or two points, and so Mexico will have probably little trouble in gaining land. The evident policy of Guate-mala will be to concentrate all the forces possible on the coast and northern frontier at the strategic points and have the forces fall back on the fortifications at the Guatemalan capital if unable to hold their own against the Mexicans. That this will be possible is not easily seen in view of the adroit plan which Mexico is evidently laying to rush in and capture the chief city attention.

at the very start. Should the Guatemalans destroy the means of subsistence in the track of the invading Mexicans, the rurals will be used for foraging purposes as as for general fighting when needed.

ARBITRATION PROPOSED.

Gresham Said to Be Endeavoring to Make Peace-Isaac P. Gray's Views. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.-While the State Departn int officials positively refuse to discuss the matter, there is ground for the belief that it is exerting its good offices to settle the dispute between Mexico and Guatemala over the boundary, without recourse to war. Senor Romero, the Mexican minister, has been almost daily in consultation with Secretary Gresham, and while he declines to tell what his purpose is, it is significant that he steadily maintains that the trouble will be adjusted without harsh measures. Minister Arriaga, of Guatemala, is also hopeful of a peaceable adjustment of the dispute. He said, to-day, that he had not heard from his government within the past three days and had no information as to the course of events in formation as to the course of events in Guatemala, further than was collected in the press dispatches. He was in consultation, this morning, with Senor Mendonca, the Brazilian minister, touching the situation. It is asserted here that the Guatemalan government has all along been ready to submit the issue between Mexico and Cuatemala to arbitration, and it is believed Cuatemala to arbitration, and it is believed that in case the Mexican government should look with favor on this proposition, Guatemala would like Brazil to act as arbitrator. It might be noted in this connection, that Guatemala is a party to the convention of the South and Central American nations providing for the submission of all disputes to arbitration, but Mexico has never joined in the treaty. in the treaty. Gray, minister to Mexico, ar-

rived in Washington to-day. For the past six weeks he has been in Indiana on ac-count of the illness of his son, but un-doubtedly the unsettled condition of affairs in the country which he represents influenced Mr. Gray to report here for the purpose of conferring with the Secretary of State to learn the desires of the administration as to the course he should pursue in the trouble which seems on the point of precipitating Mexico and Guatemala into war, and whether it was wished that he should return to his post. It is possible that the news contained in the dispatches from the City of Mexico to the effect that his country has onered to act as peacemaker between the contending nations with the purpose of amicably settling the dispute and avoiding war may have determined the State Department to call Mr. Gray to this city to consult on this sub-ject. Minister Gray called on Secretary Gresham this afternoon and had a conference with the Secretary of State. Mr. Gresham refused absolutely to talk on this subject and every effort to locate Mr. Gray this evening proved unavailing. A local paper quotes Mr. Gray saying that he does not think there will be any war he does not think there will be any war between Mexico and Guatemala, believing that their differences will be settled by peaceful negotiations. Further than this he declined to talk.

Mexico's War Ships. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25 .- Mexico, it is reported, has decided to land troops at San Jose de Guatemala. This would be a very difficult proceeding unless Mexico strengthened her navy, for San Jose is approachable only in barges, and a landing could only be effected at the long pier that is built out into the ocean. The surf breaks too heavy on the beach to permit the landing of troops in boats. Mexico has five ships on the Pacific coast at her command. The first is the Democrate, 450 tons displacement, built in 1875. She carries two six-and-a-half-inch rifled guns of old pattern. The Mexico and Independence are small crafts of limited fighting qualities The La Libertad carries a six-and-a-half-inch gun, and is the oldest boat in the fleet. The Zaragosa is a modern fighter. She is used as a trading ship, and is of more value, from a fighting standpoint, than all the other vessels in the Mexican navy put together. Guatemala bought a man-of-war vessel several years ago. It is a small schooner, not much larger than a pilot boat. One muzzle-loading gun stands on this formidable craft's bow. San Jose de Guatemala is protected by a battery of Krupp cannon that might make it warm for any ship the Mexicans have except the

THE OPPOSING FORCES.

War Strength of Mexico and Guatemala and Her Allies.

Mexico has a standing army, according to the latest official advices, of 40,672 men, and a reserve militia of 175,000 men. Of the regulars, 26,742 are infantrymen, 6,000 artillerymen and 8,000 cavalrymen. In addition to this force, it is probable that Mexico could concentrate a volunteer force on short notice of 100,000 more soldiers. The Mexican navy is quite formidable as Central American navies go. It includes one unarmored ship, carrying eight modern guns; four unarmored gunboats, equipped with two guns each; five second-class torpedo boats and six vessels of a miscellaneous character, armed with small cannon.

Guatemala has no navy to speak of, but has a fair-sized army. The last estimates placed the number of regular troops at about 13,000 and the militia at 40,000. Guatemala is the most populous of the Central American republics, has a territory of 44,800 square miles and a population of about 2,000, 00 people. The Guatemalans are born fight ers, always allowing for the lethargy of Spanish-American warfare, and there is little distinction between the citizens and the so diery when it comes to the use of fire-

Single-handed and alone Guatemala could not hope to wage war successfully against Mexico, but if the adjoining republics of Costa Rica, Honduras, San Salvador and Nicaragua should cast their fortunes with the beiligerent little nation, the combina-tion would be an exceedingly hard one to beat, Costa Rica has a regular army of about 3,500 men and a militia of 20,000 or more. The regular army of Honduras va-ries. When normal, the army is made up of about 3,000 men, and the militia is placed at 10,000. San Salvador's active force is in the neighborhood of 3,500, but the militia system has not been extensively intro-duced, and numbers probably not more than 5.000 men. The internal troubles of Nicaragua have swept away a considerable por-tion of the army of that republic, but it is probable that there are about 2,500 regulars and an equal number of militiamen in the and an equal number of mir damen in the pay of the State. In the case of war, these little republics could muster a land force of several hundred thousand men without much difficulty, and, as the fighting would doubtless take place, for a time at least, on Guatemalan soil, the invading Mexicans would not have a walk-over. A good system of telegraph lines has been established between he smaller republics, and railroad facilities have in the last few years kept pace with the progress of the Central American countries.

LEO'S ENCYCLICAL.

Among Other Things It Will Clothe Satolli with Greater Power.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.-Pope Leo's long-expected encyclical extending the power and dignity of Mgr. Satolli and defining the status of the American church is now suspended between New York and Washington by the formalities of the customs office. It is expected that the customs formalities may be concluded so as to bring the encyclical to Washington tomorrow. The greatest interest attaches to the declarations of the Pope in this paper. as it is looked upon as likely to be the most comprehensive statement of the attitude of the Vatican toward the Catholic Church in America that has ever been made. The general features of the encyclical are pretty well known, although interest is now directed to the exact language in which the Pope will establish Mgr. Satolli's enlarged jurisdiction. It is certain that the document does not create the American delegate a cardinal. While there is no doubt of the delegate's ultimate elevation, it will not be a feature of the encyclical, the Vatican consistory not yet having been assembled. It is the consistory which designates cardinals, and this meeting is not expected before April. The chief interest in the encyclical lies in the enlarged authorities it gives to the American delegate. Until the document is made public the precise nature of these new duties and powers are largely conjectural. There is no doubt, however, that the delegate's functions are materially extended, with a view to giving him a standing of dignity commensurate with the extent of church in America. At the outset Mgr. Satolli's mission was somewhat tentative, but it is believed the encyclical will make it permanent and will give a final and supreme jurisdiction over disciplinary questions. This will not affect matters of faith and morals, which are delegated from Rome, but it is likely to cover all the internal questions between bishops, priests and parishes in which matters of discipline are involved. It is understood, also, that the Catholic university will be a theme to which the Pope will pay special attention. Satolli's mission was somewhat tentative

WESTERN STATES AGAIN IN THE CLUTCHES OF A BLIZZARD.

Yesterday, at Chicago, the Snow Fell in "Sheets" and the Wind Blew Sixty-Five Miles an Hour.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC DELAYED

TELEGRAPH WIRES BLOWN DOWN AT AND NEAR ST. LOUIS.

Streets Almost Impassable in Some Cities-Suffering in the Southwest -Indiana Not Neglected by Boreas.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 .- Chicago is nearer being snow-bound to-night that at any time during the last eight years. The storm began at about 2 o'clock and at first promised to amount to little, but an hour after it began to fall the snow was coming down in sheets, which were hurled through the streets by the gale which was blowing sixty-five miles an hour. Between 2 and 10 o'clock eight and one-half inches of snow on the level had fallen, and the streets were nearly impassable. The street car companies put more men at work than had ever been employed by them before and managed to keep cars moving fairly well. The cable lines on the north side broke down at 4 o'clock, and although the trouble was speedily rectified, no attempt was made to move cars with regularity after that time. In all other parts of the city the cable lines made good time, but traffic on the horse cars were exceedingly difficult, and some of the lines in the outer portion of the city were abandoned. The gale had materially decreased at 10 o'clock, but was still blowing hard. The average speed of the wind during the storm was fifty-two miles an hour.

time, the greatest delay of any of them being one hour. Late to-night it was announced that the mails from the East would be more seriously delayed than any of those which had come in during the late afternoon and early evening. The trains from the East were reported as being from thirty minutes to four hours behind time. Reports from all over the Northwest showed the storm to be widespread and severe. Des Moines reported the worst storm of the year, with snow twelve inches deep on the level. Street cars and railroad traffic at that point were both badly impaired. Business was at a standstill in Davenport at 6 o'clock in the evening. All trains were late and travel through the streets was very difficult. At Dubuque the snow wasdrifted four to five feet deep in the principal streets and was being piled deeper by the heavy gale. All passenger trains were late and several freight trains had been abandoned. Similar news came from other portions of Iowa.

The mails, for the most part, came in on

In Illinois, Galesburg and Quincy reported heavy snow falls and drifts several feet deep, which had piled up by a heavy northeast wind. Street-car traffic in both places was badly impaired. The worst of the year was reported from Rockford, Six inches of snow had fallen early in the evening and was drifted so badly that the streets were impassable. Trains were generally on time, however. At Bloomington the snow fell from the early morning until late at night. Five inches had fallen by 8 o'clock in the evening, but no serious interference with the running of trains was reported. The same information came from many other places in the State, all of them showing a heavy snowfall, terrific northeast winds and a general stoppage of street-car traffic. No accidents from the storm had been reported up to midnight. The storm had a most disastrous effect on

telegraph and telephone service in this sec-tion of the country, the telegraph service, particularly west and south of this city, was badly crippled all afternoon and even-Played Havoe with Wires.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25 .- The sleet storm that prevailed to-day during the early hours later turned into snow, which fell for several hours, and this was followed by a southwest wind and a fall of 15 degrees or more in temperature, which played havoc with electric wires of all descriptions throughout the city and suburbs. Wires and poles heavily laden with a thick coating of ice and snow snapped off and fell to the ground. Within a radius of fifty miles from St. Louis the Western Union Company lost 125 wires. The wires to Chicago and Kansas City are still in working condition, while communication is also had with Dallas, Tex. Matters are improving, however, and it is expected that enough breaks will be repaired to enable the ac-cumulated business to be cleared by morning. The wires of the Postal company are in equally bad shape and very little business is being done. Telephone poles all over the city are down, and many wires are useless in consequence. This state of affairs is especially true in the southwestern section of the city, which has no telegraphic communication whatever. On Eastern avenue fifteen poles fell within a few blocks, cutting off all communication with that part of the city and blocking the Franklin-avenue electric car line. Thus far the street-car traffic has not been in

terrupted to any great extent. In the Southwest.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 25 .- A severe blizzard which started in at midnight last night still prevails to-night all over the Southwest with no sign of abatement. An average of three feet of snow had fallen at 19 o'clock to-night and a strong northerly wind is drifting it badly, blocking all kinds of traffic and causing great hardship to farmers. It is very cold, and with the thermometer still on the drop, much suffering must ensue. The storm is the through central and western Kansas and the Territories. From the Territories reports of many cattle freezing to death have already been received, and as the settlers are none too well provided with food and shelter, probably many fatalities will be recorded when the trans many portation and telegraphic facilities are again opened up. On the other hand, the snow will prove in many respects a benefit to wheat. The blizzard came from Arkansas and Louislana, and in many places preceded by rain and sleet, making conditions more disagreeable. At Perry, O. T., the thermometer to-night registered 5 degrees below, and like conditions prevail elsewhere in the Territories, At Atchison, Wichita and other Kansas cities street-car traffic is suspended and all trains are late and a blockade is feared.

ABBEVILLE, La., Jan. 25 .- A tornado struck the western portion of this parish this morning about 9 o'clock, doing considerable damage, blowing down trees, fences and the Techean and Vermillion telephone wire. The house of Mr. Spien was blown to pieces, one of his little children killed and another seriously injured. The cyclone came from south of west, and was accompanied by a heavy mist, making it appear as a solid sheet of water.

The tornado passed over the east end of New Iberia at 10 o'clock this morning, blow-ing down the shingle factory smoke stack ing down the shingle factory smoke stack and dry kiln, fences, some small houses and uprooting trees. No lives were lost.

At Crowley a heavy wind and rain storm prevailed. The residence of Dupeville Miller, at Fort Leger, was completely demolished. Miller was killed and his children were badly but not fatally injured. A number of buildings were uprooted and others demolished.

The Storm at Cleveland. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 25.-A blast of wind from the south tore across Cleveland at 9 o'clock to-night, descending upon the streets with terrific force at Case and Payne avenues and Superior streets. On those thoroughfares a total of several miles of telegraph poles were blown over, cut-ting off nearly all telephone communication in the city and blockading the Superiorstreet and Payne-avenue cable lines. A

pole fell on a grip car, the gripman narrow-ly escaping death. The Cleveland & Pitts-burg railroad, at Payne avenue, was cov-ered with poles and wires, and all rains stopped for the night. Little can be done before morning, owing to the impossibility

"Fearful" Blizzard Raging at Wabash. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, Ind., Jan. 25 .- A fearful blizzard is raging here. It came from the East, striking this place about 2 o'clock this afternoon. All the trains on the Wabash and Big Four roads are late on account of

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fall of 20 to 25 Degrees in Temperature Predicted. Local Forecast Official Wappenhans, of the Weather Bureau, last night received the following bulletins from headquarters

in Washington: "Severe storms, attended by drifting snows, likely to interfere with railroad travel to-night and Saturday. Dangerous gales on the lakes. 'Hoist the cold wave flag. The temper ature will fall from 20 to 25 degrees by Saturday night."

Friday's Local Observations. Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind. W'ther. Pre. a. m. 30.04 21 63 East. Cloudy p. m. 29.20 35 76 S'east Lt rain .20 Maximum temperature, 35; minimum temperature, 16.
Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation Jan. 25. Temp. Pre-

TRIED TO LEAVE THE WORLD.

Matthias Jutte Attempts to Commit Suicide by Taking "Rough on Rats."

Matthias Jutte, a German, fifty-six years old, was brought to police headquarters late last night, suffering from arsentcal poisoning, taken, as he said, with suicidal intent. Police Surgeon Kahio was immediately called and he worked with the patient for an hour before his condition improved. Jutte had been drinking, which aggravated his case. It is thought, however, that he will recover. Jutte was recently tried in the Crim-

inal Court for shooting at his son. The shooting was alleged to have been done with murderous intent, as the father blamed the boy for the estrangement between himself and wife. Mrs. Jutte lives at No. 31 New street, which is a small cottage on the corner of Lincoln lane. She recently obtained a divorce from him be-cause of his mistreatment. The court or-dered Jutte to remain away from his wife's dered Jutte to remain away from his wife's home and not to molest her. Last night, while it was raining and blowing, he appeared at the door and begged to be taken back. He asked for a place to sleep and something to eat. Mrs. Jutte observed that he had been drinking, and remembering the trouble he had oaused her, as well as the divorce, she told him to go away. He left, but shortly returned and made a second request for admittance. Again he was refused. The family feared some violence if he remained in the vicinity, and they sent for police assistance. Sergeant Hyland went to the house and made a search for Jutte, who was found in the stable, for Jutte, who was found in the stable sleeping in a pile of hay. It was with dificulty that Sergeant he had taken Rough on Rats and wanted to die. On his face and hands was a grayish powder, which added weight to his story and caused medical attention to be summoned at once, to which Jutte no doubt owes his life.

While Jutte was lying on a cot at head-quarters and Dr. Kahlo was working with ilm, a drunken man staggered back to the him, a drunken man staggered back to the hospital room and wanted to know if he could be of any assistance. He was told to leave the building, but he refused. He was poorly dressed and looked as if he were suffering from the cold.

"Say, Doc," he said, familiarly taking the unconscious man are the cost by unconscious man on the cot by the arm, "let's walk this fellow about and start his blood to circulating. I know a few things bout poison cases.

about poison cases."

This little speech was followed by the man's arrest, for he fell as he began to put his methods into execution. He gave the name of Charles Bell and his home as "nowhere," and said he was "just a goodfor-nothing fellow with nothing to do and no place to call home." It was evident from his conversation that he was well educated. In his pocket were found several letters from his sister, expressing solicitude cated. In his pocket were found several letters from his sister, expressing solicitude for his welfare. She spoke of the temptations of the world and entreated him to be good and brave. She said in one letter that a little token would be found within, which she requested her brother to wear in remersbrance of her. The token was a small embroidered article to which was tied a ribbon. It was found in the erring brother's pocket, solled and dirty.

Sale of Down-Town Property. William Coughlan yesterday disposed o 135 feet of ground on Washington street, between Missouri and West streets, to George F. Beck, the consideration being \$14,787.50. The purchaser will erect a three-story business block on the ground.

A Probable Appointee. Charles E. Wilson, of the Lafayette Courier, will, it was rumored last night, have a position in the office of Auditor of State Daily. He will be either the commissioner of the land department or of insurance,

They strolled along the broad parade, John Jones and pretty Miss Maria. "Your teeth are awful, John," she said; Why don't you buy the beautifier? e mine! How white! Yes, 'tis my wont

WAS ALMOST BLIND

To polish them with sozodont.

Little Girl had to be Kept in a Dark Room. Could not See to Feed Herself. Remedies and Doctors All Failed. Cured in One Week by CUTICURA.

My little girl had very sore eyes. I tried everything, but nothing did any good. I took her to a doctor in Atlanta, who treated her for her to a doctor in Atlanta, who treated her for a year, but she kept getting worse. I brought her home; was almost out of heart; I just felt sure she would go blind. An ofd lady told me to try Cuticura Remedies. I had no faith in them, as I had tried everything. I commenced on Saturday and before the next Sat Irday her eyes were sound and well as any chi d's. She was almost blind and had been kept in a dark room for more than a year; could not see to feed herself; and they have never been as yet the least particle sore or even looked red from that day until this, and it will be three years the first of May. They certainly cured her, and I think of May. They certainly cured her, and I think they are the greatest remedies out. I only used half a box of CUTIOURA, one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT; so you see what wonders they did for my little girl. I have read of all of these most wonderful cases, but never before thought that they mirht MRS. FANNIE GARWOOD,

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood and cornegra Resolvent, the new blood and skin purifier and greatest of humor remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause, while Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite skin beautifier, clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair. Thus the Cuticura Remedies cure every species of itchfng, burning, scaly, pimply, and blotchy skin, scalp, and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston. "How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free. BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by Curreura Soap. Absolutely pure.

HOW MY SIDE ACHES! Aching Sides and Back, Hip, Kidney, and Uterine Pains, and Weaknesses, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Ansi-Pain Plaster. Price. 25c.

The Sunday Journal, by Mail, \$2 a Year



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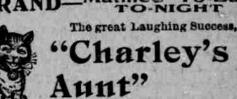
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Golden Gle "Kansas."
"Johnny, My Old Friend John." Palace of Ebony and

PRICES: Night: Lower floor, \$1.50; balcony (4 rows), \$1; balance of balcony (reserved) 75c; balcony (admission), 50c; gallery, 25c. Matines—Lower floor, \$1; balcony (2 rows), 75c; balance of balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c.
Next Mcmlay—"IN THE TENDERLOIN."

GRAND-Matines To-Day.



Management of Charles Frohman, PRICES—Night: Orchestra and side boxes. \$1; dress circle, 75c; balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c. Mati-nes: Lower floor, 50c; balcony, 25c. Next Monday—"JANE."

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